



BRAZIL

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 4.25M**

7 April 2025

In support of the Brazilian Red Cross



15

National Society
branches



69

National Society
local units



1,810

National Society
staff



12,000

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



63,412

Ongoing
emergency
operations

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Flood response

Longer-term needs

- Disaster risk management
- Climate change adaptation
 - Community health

Capacity development

- Auxiliary role
- Financial sustainability and
 - Resource mobilization
 - Volunteering

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

High

Human Development Index rank

89

World Bank Population figure

216.4M

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Southern Cone, based in Argentina

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 4M CHF

Total 120,000 CHF

Total 132,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

4M CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

3.6M CHF

Longer term needs

485,400 CHF

Enabling local actors

Through the IFRC

120,000 CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

120,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Through the IFRC

132,000 CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

132,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Canadian Red Cross Society*

German Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society

Red Cross of Monaco

The Netherlands Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRBR011 Rio Grande do Sul Floods

Longer-term needs:

MAABR003

Hazards



Floods



Drought



Disease outbreak



Fires

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Brazilian Red Cross** was founded in 1908. The registration and recognition of the entity, nationally and internationally, occurred in 1910 and 1912. The First World War of 1914-1918 was the decisive factor for the momentum of the institution where the Ladies of the Brazilian Vermelha Cross gave rise to the Women's Section which formed a corps of volunteer nurses. In 1916, the Practical School of Nursing was created. With Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and its allies, the National Society expanded its nursing courses and created state and municipal sections, with São Paulo at the head. The Brazilian Red Cross participated in the constitution of the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1919 and became an affiliate.

The National Society was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1919 and has four National Departments: Volunteering, Youth, Education and Health, and Relief and Disasters. Its headquarters are located in the city of Brasília, and it has 74 branches. In addition to the objective outlined in its [Strategic Plan 2021-2025](#), the purpose of the Brazilian Red Cross is to act to a) alleviate and mitigate human suffering b) contribute to improving health through disease prevention, training programmes, and community services c) coordinating assistance to

people affected by emergencies d) to train volunteers and to disseminate the humanitarian principles of the Movement in order to develop in the population the ideals of peace, mutual respect, and understanding among all peoples.

The Brazilian Red Cross is facing a severe institutional crisis, with leadership voids following the resignation of the Secretary General in May 2024 and the suspension of the President by the Brazilian Court. Both Vice President positions have been vacant since the previous year. A strategic dialogue in August 2024 led to a shared vision being formalized in the "Asunción Chart" and a joint action plan. However, recent court rulings declared the National Government Board vacant, and the terms of National Councilors ended in December 2022. With elections for governing bodies mandated by March 2025, there is an opportunity to implement the Extraordinary Governance Mechanism recommended by the CMC in 2023, but this requires approval at an Extraordinary General Assembly, where voting rights are limited due to statutory constraints.

In [2021](#), the Brazilian Red Cross reached more than 73,366 people through its long-term services and development programmes and 49,714 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



The Brazilian Red Cross provided assistance to people affected through aid delivery in Porto Alegre, 2 June 2024. (Photo: The IFRC)

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Brazil is the largest country in Latin America, equivalent to 47 per cent of the South American territory. It is a federal country comprised of the union, 26 states, federal districts, and over 5,500 municipalities. The majority of the population is between 35 and 44 years of age, with 51.5 per cent comprising women. As for the distribution of the population, 87 per cent of the population lives in urban areas, most notably in the city of São Paulo. Brazil also has a high-risk index, especially in its exposure to human risks (internal conflicts) followed by natural risks (riverine floods).

In terms of its socioeconomic characteristics, the country has maintained moderate growth since the pandemic. Its gross domestic product currently maintains an upward trend of 3.3 per cent, driven by trade and services. Some socio-economic barriers persist such as 15 per cent of people not having access to drinking water and 32 per cent not having access to the health system.

According to the World Bank, Afro-Brazilians and Indigenous Peoples have less access to good-quality schools and health services compared to their white counterparts. In addition, women face job discrimination that further limits their earning potential. Even before COVID-19, some areas of Brazil had a Human Capital Index at around 40 per cent while other, more white dominant areas, had an HCI of 70 per cent, at par with OCED countries.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see the [IFRC GO page: Brazil](#)

Emergency Appeal name	Rio Grande do Sul Floods
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRBR011
People affected	2.3M people
People to be assisted	64,312 people
Duration	12 months (11 May 2024 to 31 May 2025)
Funding requirements	Funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 8 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 8 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to Operational Update	Operational Update No. 2

During the first half of May 2024, the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil received heavy rains with over 1,000 millimetres of rainfall recorded during the period. As a result, the rains affected 469 of Rio Grande do Sul's 496 municipalities, affecting 20.7 per cent of the state's population. According to the Civil Defence bulletin, there were 165 fatalities, 64 missing persons, and 806 injured, in addition to 55,791 people living in shelters and 581,638 who had been displaced. The Brazilian Red Cross has been actively monitoring rainfall alerts in the region with its regional and municipal branches swiftly initiating response activities. These include collecting and distributing essential items such as clothes, blankets, and hygiene products to the affected areas. At the same time, volunteers from across the country have joined efforts to support flooded areas in Rio Grande do Sul province.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC aims to support the Brazilian Red Cross in responding to the 2024 floods. The relief efforts will encompass various forms of assistance, including the distribution of household items and shelter kits to 2,000 people. Additionally, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) will be provided to 5,000 individuals to address their shelter needs. The IFRC will collaborate with the Brazilian Red Cross to organise the reception, storage, and distribution of essential items, ensuring effective assistance delivery. Furthermore, this response will include the distribution of 5,000 hygiene kits to support personal hygiene and sanitation. To enhance community resilience, 150 volunteers will be trained in health, community engagement and accountability (CEA), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), as well as psychosocial support and gender inclusion (PGI).

For the period 11 May 2024 to 31 May 2025, the following assistance was provided:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Restore and strengthen the safety and well-being of the people affected through the provision of shelter kits and household

items such as blankets, mattresses, pillows, filters, and lamps, among others.

Livelihoods

Based on the assessment and training, organise livelihood activities prioritizing those who have been permanently relocated to new areas. By supporting these individuals, their livelihoods can be rebuilt from scratch in safer locations.

Multi-purpose Cash (CVA)

Provide multi-purpose CVA distributions to 5,000 households to address the diverse needs of persons in vulnerable situations affected by the floods.

Health & Care

Support people's mental and physical health while mitigating the impact of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. These include strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community-level interventions and health system strengthening.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services. Prioritize access to safe water and promote long-term hygiene practices for vulnerable populations.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Prevent, mitigate, and respond to protection, gender, and inclusion and safeguarding threats against affected populations.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Centre the community in the response with an inclusive, participatory approach, ensuring alignment with their priorities.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery

Support communities in high-risk areas to prepare for responding to disasters.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Due to its institutional situation, the Unified Planning process of the Brazilian Red Cross will not include strategic priorities. Instead, the focus is on enabling local actors.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The National Society is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening. In line with the restructuring plan agreed upon by the National Society and the Compliance and Mediation Committee, the Brazilian Red Cross [Strategic Plan \(2021-2025\)](#) proposes to apply and improve compliance and internal control techniques. This will be done through

the strengthening of the Compliance and Internal Controls Department to assist management activities and to maintain the necessary independence to conduct supervision and control activities in accordance with the legislation in force in Brazil and in the world.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase its cooperation and coordination with external partners to address the main challenges faced by communities
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian actions, and shift the mindset towards a network-wide Federation, leading to increased trust within the network
- Deliver on its priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as outlined at the 2019 Council of Delegates meeting
- Work towards increasing its financial resources, both through national fundraising and by providing greater international support to National Societies

- Strengthen the movement's internal communication to reflect on the situation of the National Society and to conduct actions aimed at fulfilling the restructuring plan agreed in 2023

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society through promoting its advocacy and institutional development. Technical support will be provided in line with the plan and the strategies designed to respond to the needs of the National Society and its territory. In addition, the IFRC will continue efforts to hold meetings to accompany the coordination group for strategic dialogue and follow-up to the Charter of Asunción.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organisations that are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capacity to act in the global network
- Prioritise the development of youth volunteerism and action as critical catalysts for behaviour change and local action, ensuring access, and building trust in all contexts
- Hold a General Assembly of the National Society, in order to renew the authorities, strengthen the institutional decision-making mechanisms, redefine the guidelines for mandatory contribution and the approval of new financial procedures, balance sheets, and compliance

- Improve the National Society's transparency and accountability system
- Revise the Statutes of the National Society together with the Joint Commission of Statutes

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society to achieve the implementation of the recommendation plan created during the visit of the Compliance and Mediation Committee (CMC). The IFRC will also support the creation of a temporary transitional governing body in the National Society as set out in the roadmap with the CMC. In addition, the capacity assessments and upgrading plans will continue for state branches and headquarters.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Prioritize the development of sectoral laws concerning the auxiliary role of the National Society to assign specific roles and responsibilities, define the communication and media strategy for reputational crisis management, and stipulate the participation of the Brazilian Red Cross in relevant coordination and decision-making bodies
- Promote its image and advocate for change, influence public behaviour, policies, and decisions at national, regional, and global levels

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the National Society to strengthen its legal bases and to update the Red Cross Law. It will also support the Brazilian Red Cross in developing a unified communication strategy including a communication and media strategy for reputational crisis management. Further, it will strengthen the National Society's positioning with Brazilian government authorities.

The IFRC, through its high-level engagement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will assist the National Society in ratifying the LSA. Additionally, it will also partake in COP-30 in Belem do Para.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Operate as a responsible global network
- Undergoes a [digital transformation](#)
- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change complex challenges and opportunities

- Recover its operational capacity based on the regularization of its financial situation and an institutional risk diagnosis

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in achieving improved financial transparency and accountability by proposing strategies for their implementation at the national level. Furthermore, the National Society will receive technical support in the implementation of its institutional risk assessment.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The Brazilian Red Cross receives support from the Southern Cone Delegation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The IFRC has been present in Buenos Aires, Argentina, since 1996. In Brazil, the IFRC has a legal status agreement in Brazil that has not yet been ratified.

The Southern Cone office coordinates the activities of IFRC network partners, represents the Brazilian Red Cross internationally, and supports its organizational strengthening. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. In recent years IFRC supported the Brazilian Red Cross through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals operations in relation to floods in Rio Grande do Sul.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves collaborating with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations, and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance, and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development

assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The IFRC's Southern Cone delegation is actively supporting the work of strengthening the National Society, with regard to the implementation of the Restructuring Plan agreed with the Conciliation and Mediation Commission. To this end, it is accompanying the efforts to stabilize the leadership of the National Society.



The Brazilian Red Cross responded to the floods in Dorado do Sul to support communities affected, 4 June 2024. (Photo: The IFRC)

Movement coordination

The Brazilian Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC regional delegation is based in Brasilia, with an office in Buenos Aires. With 117 staff, including 19 staff members in communication centres in Argentina, the ICRC works in protection, international humanitarian law dissemination, violence prevention, restoring family links, first aid, migration, and Movement cooperation.

Coordination with other actors

Since the current priority of the National Society for the year 2025 is the regularization of its institutional situation, the coordination work with other external actors will resume once it recovers its operational and financial capacity. However,

coordination with the Brazilian government, the Brazilian embassy in Argentina, and the relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency will be strengthened.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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